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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRENCH ENVOY REASSURES ARABS ON INVESTMENTS IN FRANCE

JN121454 Doha QNA in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 12 Jul (QNA)--Claude (De Camolaria), special envoy of French President Francois Mitterrand, has stated that his tour of the Arab Gulf States seeks to underline France's firm stand on the necessity of achieving a just peace in the Middle East and at reassuring officials in the region that France is enthusiastic about continuing economic and financial cooperation. He said that all investors from the Arab countries in France enjoy the full right and freedom of using their money to buy or sell or to transfer these investments whenever they like.

In a statement before departing Abu Dhabi for Muscat today, the French envoy affirmed that nationalization in France applies only to French interests and that Arab and foreign banks, institutions and investments will not be nationalized under any circumstances.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi, he said that his country will adhere to the economic system of free enterprise and competition, both inside and outside the country. He added that it is for this reason that all taxes imposed on Arab money deposited in French banks were cancelled, as well as taxes on movable and immovable property.

The French envoy expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the UAE. He added that he had sensed the eagerness of officials to adhere to relations of cooperation. He said the message he had conveyed to UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan contained French President Mitterrand's assurances of France's eagerness to adhere to the economic system of free enterprise.

He added that he had invited UAE President Shaykh Zayid Ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan and Abu Dhabi heir apparent Shaykh Khalifah Ibn Zayid to visit France on behalf of President Mitterrand. He said the invitations had been accepted and that the dates of the visits will be set later.

CSO: 4304/76

PALESTINIAN SCHOOL SYSTEM FOSTERS NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS

Jiddah ARAB NEWS in English 3 Jul 81 p 8

[Article by Doyle McManus]

[Text] SABRA CAMP, Lebanon (LAT) — Muhammad Awad is 20 years old, and a Palestinian. He was born in Lebanon, in a tin-roofed hut in a muddy refugee camp-like many Palestinians his age, he has never been to Palestine. He says he will go there when the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) sets up a state on land surrendered by Israel. But in some ways, he now lives in a Palestinian "state-in-exile."

His home is in this camp, run by the PLO, just outside Beirut. The electricity and water come from the PLO — the police are fighters from the PLO — the streets are maintained by the PLO.

Muhammad works in a factory owned by the PLO. His job is making uniforms for PLO soldiers. His father who fled Jaffa in 1948, works for the PLO as a boxing instructor.

Muhammad pays taxes to the PLO. His younger brothers attend a school run by the PLO. When someone in the family is ill, he goes to a PLO doctor in a PLO hospital. If he commits a crime, he may be convicted by a PLO judge in a PLO court, and then serve time in a PLO prison.

Next year, the PLO will draft him for military service. And if there is fighting, as there usually is with Israel, Muhammad may die for the PLO — just as his oldest brother died in 1976 in the Lebanese Civil War.

"The PLO is like our government," said Muhammad, a slight, quiet man with large brown eyes and a gold pendant in the shape of Palestine hanging on a chain around his neck. "I am ready to fight for my people, if my government asks me to."

Few of the world's estimated 4.4 million Palestinians are as enveloped by the growing structure of the PLO as is Muhammad Awad. Nevertheless, the 16-year-old nationalist organization has proliferated far beyond the normal bounds of resistance war to include

many ingredients of what one Palestinian intellectual calls "a state in the making."

The PLO's military establishment is well known — an estimated 14,000 fighters in eight armed factions, regular units totaling about 9,000 men attached to the armies of Syria, Jordan and Egypt, a partly trained militia and an intelligence agency. But there is more. The PLO administers refugee camps, runs more than a hundred elementary schools, provides free medical care in 35 hospitals, pays monthly pensions to the families of an estimated 25,000 war dead, and employs several thousand people in small factories and administrative offices.

The PLO has a daily newspaper, several weekly magazines, a radio station (soon to begin broadcasting in Hebrew to Israel), a film and television studio, an academically oriented research institute, a "think-tank" planning center and a small computer center. It holds partial control of a major Arab bank. It maintains 83 offices abroad, including one in Washington and one in New York.

In the planning stages are a Palestinian open university, to broadcast college courses to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and a Palestinian census, to discover how many Palestinians there are, and where.

All this is more than bureaucratic empire-building: the leaders of the PLO believe that the work of their institutions has important political effects. In theory, the PLO's burgeoning sideline operations should cement the organization's control over the Palestinians who live in the camps, increase grass-roots support for the leadership by providing for people's basic needs, build up the PLO's image as a legitimate representative for the Palestinians and even provide a dry run for the administration of the independent Palestinian state that the PLO demands.

The university could become a platform for increasing the organization's influence on the West Bank. And the census is intended to turn into a national registry that would enable the PLO to issue its own passport to any Palestinian who wanted one.

"The PLO has all the elements of a state without the territory to put it on," said Bas-sam Abu Sharif, a theoretician of the organization. "It has an army, a civil service, a diplomatic corps, a parliament, 100,000 university graduates, schools, hospitals and a working welfare system. Put all this in the West Bank, and within 10 years the Palestinian State will be more advanced than most of the Arab states around it."

But for all the leaders' ebullience, not all the PLO's experiments in statehood work.

Some are monuments of inefficiency — others exist only to fill the vacuum caused by the collapse of Lebanon's governmental services — still others are at a primitive stage of development. Some PLO figures have said they have modeled their organization after The Jewish Agency, the group that organized the Zionist immigration to Palestine and provided a skeleton for the new entity of Israel. If so, one Palestinian scholar remarked, the PLO today is where the Jewish Agency was in the 1920s.



The red crescent (the PLO health system) is run by Dr. Fathi Arafat, called "the little brother" behind his back by some of this medical staff, for he is PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's brother.

The man in charge of the PLO's Higher Education Department got the job because his group demanded one such high-level post. "He is a fine man, but he knows nothing about education," said a Palestinian involved in the university project. Many of the PLO's shabby offices seem to hold more unemployed young men drinking tea and fidgeting with guns than productive workers.

At least, some PLO intellectuals say, the place is run better than it was before. Several years ago, Chairman Arafat commissioned Dr. Banil Shaath, a Palestinian professor at the American University of Beirut, to do a management study of the PLO, and some of his streamlining recommendations were accepted.

For all that, there is little sign of corruption at the top of the PLO. The organization's treasury, the Palestine National Fund, gets high marks from almost everyone in the PLO for its efficiency.

"We may have the honest finance department in the Middle East," said Dr. Walid Kamhawi, a former chairman of the fund.

Of course, the fund handles only the PLO's official budget, which runs about \$254 million a year, and does not include most direct

deliveries of weapons or the large secret budgets of the eight individual fighting groups. Total PLO expenditures, official and unofficial, have been variously estimated at between \$500 million and \$900 million per year — larger than the national budget of many countries. "We are the richest liberation movement in the world," boasts Abu Sharif, a spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).

Some leaders of the smaller groups are notorious for their high-living habits, and can often be found at Beirut's most expensive restaurants, spending money that flows from Libya's Col. Muammar Qaddafi. The PFLP, once infamous for its airplane hijackings, actually held a caviar reception earlier this year when the group's leader, George Habash, returned to work after treatment for a stroke.

But Arafat's Fateh Organization, which controls the center of the PLO, is relentlessly middle-class in style. Its officials live comfortably, but not lavishly. Even that worries some of them: "we are becoming mere politicians," one said, "instead of revolutionaries."

Precise estimates of the PLO's funding from specific sources are impossible to come by. Almost all of the \$254 million official

budget comes in open contributions from the Arab states, which agreed in 1979 to subsidize the PLO by \$250 million a year (although they do not always pay everything they have pledged). The rest of the official money, perhaps \$4 million to \$8 million, comes from individual contributions and direct taxation of Palestinians, mostly in the Arab oil-producing states, Kamhawi said.

In Algeria, an income tax of about 4 percent is withheld from every Palestinian's paycheck. In Kuwait, where there is no income tax for Kuwaitis, most Palestinians are assessed from 3 percent to 5 percent of their income in PLO taxes.

Other contributions go to specific PLO departments. Palestinians in the United States, for example, donate money through the Washington-based Palestine Arab Fund directly to the PLO Health Service. "That avoids any charges that we are funding military operations," a Palestinian-American fund-raiser said. And if a deficit turns up somewhere, Arafat is not above doing a little direct arm-twisting—when a hospital was threatened with closure, PLO sources say, the chairman flew to Riyadh, appealed to Saudi Arabia and had a personal check for more than \$1 million by sundown.

The various commando groups also have their own sources of funding. Fateh get much of its money from Saudi Arabia. The PFLP is bankrolled by Libya; Saeqa is almost entirely Syrian-funded; other groups get money from Iraq, Algeria and other countries. PLO and Soviet spokesmen said the organization receives no financial aid from Moscow.

The PLO is also aided indirectly by the United Nations, whose Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) will spend \$235 million this year on food, housing, educational and medical aid for 1.6 million Palestinians who are officially registered as refugees. The agency's money does not go to the PLO but, on a practical level, most of the UNRWA's schools and hospitals are staffed by pro-PLO Palestinians.

PLO military units have been known to fight tenaciously, but just as often they have been reported to crumble quickly in the face of superior Israeli power. All young Palestinian men are theoretically undergoing military training now, but it took the PLO until 1980 to institute such a program of universal service.

The organization's security service has protected most of its leaders from assassination, but not all. The security service's own chief, Ali Hassan Salameh, was killed in 1978 when his car ran into a sophisticated bomb ambush.

A few PLO diplomats get high marks from the European envoys with whom they negotiate, but just as many are said to be ineffective, and much of the political reporting from PLO offices abroad is shoddy work. A report on President Reagan, for example, made much of his hollywood background because — it said — the American film industry is controlled by Zionists.

The PLO's public relations apparatus is more sophisticated than most others in the Arab world but is still woefully inept compared with the competition in Tel Aviv.

In the long run, it may not be these overtly political operations, but the schools, hospitals and welfare programs that ensure the survival of the PLO. In PLO-run elementary schools, children recite a Palestinian pledge of allegiance ("Palestine is our homeland, our goal is to return, death does not frighten us") .. and learn that the world recognizes Yasser Arafat as their leader.

In colleges and universities in the Arab world, Europe and north America, young Palestinians, many with PLO scholarships, work their way into the educated elite of the Middle East — an estimated 8,000 Palestinians are studying in the United States today.

In the camps of Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, the PLO's schools and hospitals give the organization a real and powerful claim to the

allegiance of the people it serves. They allow PLO officials to claim that a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip might be easy to set up, for the administration is already in place in Beirut. They may even mean, in the words of the PFLP's Abu Sharif, that even if Israel wipes out the Palestinian guerrillas, a core of political resistance will remain.

"The fact that educated Palestinians exist makes the idea of liquidating the Palestinians impossible," Said Abu Sharif. "Now we are more than commandos. We have passed the point of reversibility."

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IRAQ-PDRY RECONCILIATION--Arab sources have noted that contacts between Iraq and the PDRY were held during the past weeks to reach a mutual reconciliation. Relations between Iraq and the PDRY were strained after the assassination of a leftist Iraqi university professor who was living in Aden. AL-KHALIJ has learned from Gulf sources in Kuwait that a PDRY delegation, led by the PDRY ambassador in Kuwait, 'Ali 'Aydarus Yahya, left for Baghdad yesterday to take part in Iraq's celebration of the 13th anniversary of the 17 July revolution. [Text] [GF171214 Al-Sharīqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 16 Jul 81 p 1]

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OPEC AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW OAFEC ENGINEERING COMPANY--Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of oil and mineral resources, inaugurated the founding meeting of the Arab company of engineering consultation, which stems from OAFEC, this morning. The meeting was attended by 'Ali 'Atiqah, secretary general of OAFEC; Dr Mahmud Hamrakruha, general manager of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, ADNOC; and members of the delegations representing the national oil companies of the founding Arab countries. [Excerpt] [GF121057 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 12 Jul 81]

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TEXT OF NEW HOUSING LAW

Cairo AL-AHRAH in Arabic 29 Jun 81 p 6

[The Complete Text of the Law for Renting and Selling Space and Regulating the Landlord-Tenant Relationship; Half the Rent Increase for Non-Housing Units To Be Earmarked for Restoration and Maintenance for 5 Years; Doorman's Wages To Be Divided between Landlord and Tenants on Basis of Three Building Classifications Made in Accordance with the Construction Date"]

[Text] The new rent law which defines the relationship between landlords and tenants stipulated that 50 percent of the rent increase in non-housing units be earmarked for restoration and maintenance. The law stipulated that the increase would be annual for up to 5 years. The law also stipulated that a doorman's wages were to be divided between the landlord and the tenants on the basis of three building classifications made in accordance with the construction date of the building.

AL-AHRAH publishes the complete text of the law after it was amended by the People's Assembly in [the course of] its recent sessions.

First, Regarding Rules and Procedures for Determining Rent and Cost for Space:

Article One: As of the date the provisions of this law go into effect, annual rent for space which can be occupied for housing purposes, with the exception of luxurious housing, may not exceed 7 percent of the value of the land and the buildings, and the area leased for these purposes may not be less than two-thirds the construction area of the property.

The provisions of Article 13, except for the last paragraph thereof; Article 14; the first paragraph of Article 15; and the second paragraph of Article 68 of Law No 49 for 1977 do not apply to such premises. A decree determining the specifications of luxurious housing is to be issued by the duly authorized minister.

Article Two: Regarding the space stipulated in Paragraph One of the previous article, the value of the land is estimated in accordance with the cost of a similar site at the time construction was authorized. The value

of the building is estimated in accordance with actual cost at the time of construction. If the owner's deliberate delay in preparing the building for use is established, the cost of the building is estimated according to the prices that were prevalent at the time that was estimated for completion of construction work. Thus the right of the duly authorized governorate to complete the work in accordance with the rules that regulate this activity is not impaired.

The minister who is responsible for housing is to issue a decree determining the controls and the standards that are to be followed in estimating the value of the land and the buildings so as to ensure that said estimates reflect the actual cost of the same. The decree is to include how the total rent for the building is to be determined, and the apportionment of the rent to the units in accordance with the location, the description, the uses and the standard of construction of each unit.

Article Three: One or more committees are to be formed in each governorate by decree from the duly authorized governor. These committees are to include some experts who are to prepare annual reports based on the studies that the committees conduct within the governorate on [the following]:

A. A comparative price for land according to the prices of transactions in the city, the quarter or the district as derived from all the legal actions taken either between individuals, or between individuals and government, public or private agencies.

B. Actual cost prices of the various standards of construction according to the actual developments of construction materials prices, labor costs, the outcome of bids and other legal means that are followed in conduct business.

The estimates mentioned in these reports are to be used as guides to determine rent or price in accordance with the provisions of this law. The governorate is to make a copy of these reports available upon request in return for a fee to be determined by the duly authorized governor. Said fee is not to exceed 5 pounds per copy.

Article Four: The owner of a building determines the rent or the price in accordance with the regulations, the standards, the reports and the studies stipulated in the previous articles. A rental or sales agreement is to include the rent or the price that had been determined on these bases. If a rental or a sales agreement is concluded before construction is completed, and if the rent or the fixed price for the premises is determined according to the provisions of this law, [omission]^a within 30 days after construction is completed, provided that the rent or the preliminary price is not increased by more than one-fifth [of the rent or price that had been agreed to before construction].

^a Translator's Note: Words omitted here from the Arabic text may be as follows: "...said rent or price may be amended by mutual agreement...."

The owner is to make the documents that are necessary for determining the rent or the price available for examination by the tenant or the buyer within 1 month of the agreement or notification date, whichever is applicable.

Article Five: If the tenant thinks that the rent fixed by the landlord exceeds the limits stipulated in this law, he may petition the duly authorized Rent Determination Committee to determine the rent for the premises in accordance with the principles stipulated in this law within 90 days of the date of agreement, the notification date or the date of his occupancy of the premises.

The decisions of these committees may be appealed to the Court of First Instance, in whose jurisdiction the leased premises are located, within 60 days of the date of notifying those concerned of the committee's decision.

The provisions of Articles 18 and 20 of Law No 49 for 1977 do not apply to these appeals.

Article Six: The owner of a building that is constructed as of the date this law goes into effect may receive from a tenant rent in advance, provided that this rent in advance not exceed 2 years' rent and that this is done under the following conditions:

1. That the basic work on the building be completed and that only finishing work remain.
2. That there be a written agreement on the amount of rent paid in advance; on how that amount will be deducted from the due rent in a period that is not to exceed twice that for which the rent in advance was paid; on the date of completion of the building; and on the delivery of the unit in a condition suitable for use.

The minister responsible for housing is to issue a decree regulating the receipt of rent in advance and the maximum amount of rent in advance that can be paid for every standard of construction. The provisions of the last paragraph of Article 26 of Law No 49 for 1977 do not apply to rent in advance which the owner receives in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Second, Regarding Correcting the Conditions of Some Old Sites:

Article Seven: As of the date this law goes into effect rent for premises leased for other than housing purposes in buildings built by 9 September 1977 is to be increased at a fixed, periodic rate of the percentage of the rent that is used as a basis for computing the tax on buildings at the time of construction.

The owner is to earmark half of this increase to meet the costs of restoring and maintaining the building. Said sum is considered tantamount to a trust that he controls. The minister responsible for housing is to

issue a decree regulating the disposal of this money for that purpose. The aforementioned increase is to be determined according to the following ratios:

- A. 30 percent for sites constructed before 1 January 1964.
- B. 20 percent for sites constructed from 1 January 1964 but before 5 November 1961.
- C. 10 percent for sites constructed from 5 November 1961 and until 6 October 1973.
- D. 5 percent for sites constructed from 7 October 1973 and until 9 September 1977.

Article Eight: The increase stipulated in the previous article is payable on the same dates designated for paying the original rent. The same consequences of not paying the rent apply to not paying the increase. This increase ceases 5 full years after the first increase became due.

Article Nine: The burdens of restoration and periodic and general maintenance of the buildings and the elevators in them are to be as follows:

- 1. if half the proceeds of the increase stipulated in Article 7 are adequate, [the cost of] restoration and maintenance is to be met by those proceeds.
- 2. If the proceeds are inadequate or if the building does not contain non-housing units, the burdens of restoration and maintenance are to be supplemented or divided as follows:

A. For buildings constructed by 22 March 1965, owners are to pay one-third and tenants are to pay two-thirds.*

B. For buildings built after 22 March 1965 and until 9 September 1977, owners and tenants are to share [expenses] equally.

E. [sic] For buildings already built or buildings that will be built after 9 September 1977, owners are to pay two-thirds and tenants are to pay one-third.

Despite that the burdens for restoration and maintenance fall on the shoulders of owners during the 10 years that are stipulated in Article 651 of the Civil Law.

If no agreement is reached between owners and tenants or among tenants on the division of restoration and maintenance costs, any one of [the parties] may resort to the magistrate of summary justice to have these costs divided among the tenants and to determine each tenant's share.

With the exception of what is stipulated in this article, the provisions

regulating restoration and maintenance in each one of the provisions of Law No 78 for 1974 and in Law No 40 for 1977 remain in effect.

Work to which restoration and maintenance provisions do not apply and which is intended to improve the parts of the building that are in common use or to increase the utilization thereof is to be carried out by agreement between the owner and the tenants.

Without infringing upon the working relationship between the owner and the building guard, the legal minimum wage for the guard is to be divided according to Item A, B, and C of this article.

Article 61 of Law No 49 for 1977 and Article 13 of Law 78 for 1974 are hereby repealed as of the date this law goes into effect.

Article Ten: The state guarantees to provide cooperative loans with easy terms for the restoration and maintenance of buildings, provided that the loan and its addenda hold a general claim on the debtor's funds following that of taxes and fees to ensure payment. Loans are to be exempted from all taxes and fees, and they are to be collected by means of administrative seizure. The provisions of Article 62 of Law No 49 for 1977 are to be repealed as of the date this law goes into effect.

Third, Regarding Reducing the Tax Burdens on Buildings:

Article Eleven: With the exception of luxurious buildings, owners and tenants of buildings leased for housing purposes and built or were in the process of being built from 9 September 1977 are to be exempt from all original and additional real estate taxes as of the first January that comes after the date this law goes into effect. The proceeds from these homes are not to be included in the general income tax fund. The provision of the two previous paragraphs does not apply to furnished premises or to hotels.

Fourth, Regarding Work for Providing Housing:

Article Twelve: With the exception of luxurious buildings the condition requiring that approval of the Construction Organization and Guidance Committee be obtained before a license to build is acquired, as well as all other provisions of Chapter One of Law No 106 for 1976 are hereby repealed. Article 21 of the said law is also hereby repealed.

Article Thirteen: Individual owners or corporations are prohibited from offering others ownership of premises or furnished premises for rent in excess of one-third of the total area of the units of the building in each building consisting of more than one unit whose construction is authorized or whose construction is begun as of the date this law goes into effect. This is to be done without infringing upon the two-thirds ratio designated for lease for housing purposes in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph One of Article One. This restriction applies even in the case of multiple owners; each owner's share is to be taken into consideration with a minimum of one unit for each owner.

The Real Estate and Notarization Administration is not to divulge the entries that pertain to these units unless the person in question proves his commitment to enforcing the provisions of this article. Any action that violates this is null and void even if it were registered.

After the determined ratio [of space] is leased in accordance with this article, the owner may dispose of all or part of this ratio according to the general rules. In case the property in its entirety is sold, the buyer is to abide by the provisions of this article.

Article Fourteen: Two-thirds of the 15 percent earmarked for services from the profits of public sector companies are to be earmarked to finance the units that are necessary to house the workers of every company or of a group of neighboring companies. Monies left after the needs of those workers are met revert to the Fund for Financing Economic Housing in the governorate.

Article Fifteen: The state guarantees its backing for cooperative housing activity and furnishes the loans and construction materials that are required for same in accordance with the provisions of the legislation regulating this activity. When adding floors to their buildings, finishing them or expanding them, individual owners and those who wish to invest in various categories of housing, with the exception of luxurious housing, may obtain easy term loans that are offered by the state, the public agencies and the banking agency in accordance with the regulations contained in the decree that is issued by the minister responsible for housing.

Article Sixteen: Those who rent schools, dormitories to house students in those schools and hospitals and their annexes, in case these premises are leased to them furnished, have the right to continue occupying the property even if the agreed upon term of the lease expires. They may do so under the same conditions and with the same rent stipulated in the lease agreement.

Article Seventeen: Lease agreements for non-Egyptians expire by force of law when the legal residence of those persons expires. Regarding the premises that are leased by non-Egyptians on the date the provisions of this law become effective, the lessor may ask that the premises be vacated if the residency of the non-Egyptian lessee expires. Residency for a non-Egyptian is established by a certificate from the duly authorized administrative agency. A non-Egyptian whose residency has expired is to be legally notified of such through the office of the district attorney.

Nevertheless, in all cases the lease agreement remains in effect by force of law in the interests of the Egyptian wife and her children who reside in the leased premises, unless their final departure from the country is established.

Fifth, Regarding Establishing Equilibrium in Rental Relations

Article 18: The lessor may not request that the premises be vacated even

at the end of the term agreed upon in the lease agreement except for one of the following reasons:

A. Total or partial demolition of condemned buildings and temporary evacuation for restoration and maintenance requirements in accordance with the provisions that regulate such activities in the laws that are in effect.

B. If the lessee does not pay the rent due within 15 days of charging him to do so by registered, certified letter without an envelope, or by having a court clerk serve him notice. Eviction is not to be ruled if the lessee pays the rent and all costs and actual expenses borne by the lessor before the closing of arguments in the legal proceedings. A summary judgment to evict the lessee from the premises is not to be carried out because of delay in paying the rent. This is in keeping with the explicit written stipulation that [eviction not be carried out] if the lessee pays the rent, the expenses and the fees when the ruling is being carried out and provided that execution [of the ruling] take place in front of the lessee. If the lessee continues to refuse to pay the rent that is due, or if he delays in doing so without what the court deems just cause, an eviction or expulsion ruling is to be rendered against him, depending upon circumstances.

C. If it is established that the lessee relinquished the leased premises or sublet said premises without explicit written permission from the owner to the original lessee; or if the lessee abandons the premises with the intent of ultimately giving up the premises. This, without infringing upon the cases wherein the law allows the lessee to lease the premises furnished, to relinquish them, to sublet them or to leave them to relatives in accordance with the provisions of Article 29 of Law Number 49 for 1977.

D. If a court of law establishes that the lessee utilized the leased premises or allowed the leased premises to be used in a manner that disturbs the peace, undermines the safety of the building or public health or for immoral purposes when such is established by a final ruling of a court of law.

Without infringing upon the aforementioned reasons, lease agreements for furnished premises are non-renewable by force of law. Article 31 of Law Number 49 for 1977 is hereby repealed as of the date this law becomes effective.

Article Nineteen: In all cases when use of the premises is changed to non-housing, legal rent is increased by:

1. 200 percent for buildings built before 1 January 1944.
2. 100 percent for buildings built from 1 January 1944 and before 9 November 1961.
3. 75 percent for buildings built from 5 November 1961 till 9 September 1977.

4. 50 percent for buildings built since or after 9 September 1977.

In case there is a partial change in the use of the premises, the owner can rightfully claim half the aforementioned percentages, provided that the total or partial change in usage does not entail any damage to the premises or to the tenants thereof. Article 23 of Law No 49 for 1977 is hereby repealed as of the date this law goes into effect.

Article Twenty: A lessee, his wife and his unmarried, dependent children may not lease more than one furnished site in the same city without the owner's approval. In determining [the boundaries of] the city, reference is to be made to the provisions of the local rule law.

Article Twenty-One: In cases when the lessee may sell a store or a factory or relinquish the right to use the housing unit or the leased unit for other than housing purposes, the owner is rightfully entitled to claim 50 percent of the sale price or the amount of money paid for relinquishing his claim to the premises, whichever is applicable, after deducting the value of the personal property located on the premises.

Before such an agreement is concluded, the lessee has to give the owner notice of the asking price through a court clerk, and the owner is entitled to make the purchase if he expresses a desire to do so and deposits the price, from which the aforementioned 50 percent is deducted, in the treasury of the lower courts under whose jurisdiction the property is located. Said deposit would be made with the stipulation that the lease be surrendered and the premises turned over 1 month after notice is served. After the expiration of this term, the lessee may sell [the premises] to anyone other than the owner, provided that the seller pay the aforementioned 50 percent directly to the owner.

Article Twenty-Two: In [certain] conditions and according to the terms and regulations that are determined by decree from the minister responsible for housing, the occupant of the property may lease one furnished unit in the same city without the owner's approval and without infringing upon the latter's right to receive the additional rent stipulated in Article 45 of Law 49 for 1977.

In circumstances other than these the lessee may not rent [to others] without the owner's approval any unit furnished that is leased to him. In all circumstances the total [units] that a lessee, his wife and his unmarried dependent children may rent [to others] furnished without the owner's approval may not exceed one unit in the same city. In determining [the boundaries of] the city reference is to be made to the provisions of the local rule law. The provisions of this article do not apply to renting furnished premises in summer or winter resorts. Also, only Egyptian lessees who rent vacant units may benefit from these provisions. Article 40 of Law No 49 for 1977 is hereby repealed as of the date this law goes into effect.

Article Twenty-Three: In leasing housing units that are built by the

state, the governorates, public agencies or public sector companies to meet the needs of workers whose service has ended because they reached the age of retirement, priority is to be given to those who occupy the homes that belong to public and government agencies. The same applies to twice removed relatives of property owners in the governorate wherein the owners lease the units of the property they own to others. These units are to be leased to such relatives in accordance with the priorities set in a decree issued by the duly authorized governor.

If a lessee builds a building that he owns and that consists of more than three units at a date subsequent to his lease, he has the option of retaining the residence he leases or providing in the building which he built a suitable place for the owner [of the building where he has a lease] or for one of his relatives twice removed, at a rent comparable to that which he is paying for the unit he is leasing.

Sixth, Regarding Penalties and Public and Interim Rulings

Article Twenty-Four: (Originally Paragraphs Three and Four of Article Six) An owner who in any way, personally or through an intermediate, receives more than one advance for the same unit, or who leases a unit to someone other than the one who paid the advance, or who sells the unit to someone other than the one with whom he concluded an agreement is punishable for the crime of swindling as stipulated in the criminal code. Any transaction subsequent to that date, even if it were registered, is null and void.

An owner who procrastinates without just cause in turning over the unit at the designated time is to receive the same punishment. In addition, he is to be forced to pay the other party twice the amount of the advance without infringing upon the agreement. The lessee has the right to complete the work that is lacking in accordance with the provision of the last paragraph of Article 13 of Law No 49 for 1977. The representative of the legal person is to be held accountable for violations of the provisions of this article he may commit.

Article Twenty-Five: The provisions of Article Nine of this law do not apply to the places that require restoration and maintenance because of war damages. Laws that are currently in effect are to continue in effect regarding the restoration and the maintenance of those places.

Article Twenty-Six: Except for the penalty determined for the crime of receiving key money, all the penalties that restrict the freedom stipulated in the laws which regulate the leasing of space and regulate the relationship between the lessor and the lessee are to be abolished without infringing upon the provisions of the previous article. Nevertheless, anyone who returns to the person in question [the key money] he received in violation of the provisions of the law and who pays twice the amount of money to the Fund for Financing Economic Housing in the governorate before the ruling in the legal proceeding becomes final is to be exempt from all penalties decreed for the crime of receiving key money.

Article Twenty-Seven: Any condition or agreement that is made in violation of the provision of this law or of previous laws that regulate the relationship between the owner and the lessee is absolutely null and void. In addition to ruling the fine stipulated in these laws, the authorized court is to nullify the action that is in violation of the law and to consider it as though it had never taken place. The court is to restore the situation to that which is consistent with the provisions of the law, and it is to compel the violator to pay damages if that is warranted.

In all cases anyone who obtains sums of money in violation of these laws is to be compelled to return them to the one who paid them. In addition, he is to be compelled to pay twice that amount to the Fund for Financing Economic Housing in the governorate. Payment of these sums of money is to be documented by all means.

Article Twenty-Eight: Premises used for purposes that cannot come under the purview of commercial, industrial or vocational activity which would be subject to the tax on commercial and industrial profits or the tax on profits of non-commercial professions are to be treated as buildings leased for housing purposes in enforcing the provisions of this law. Only Egyptian lessees can benefit from the provisions of this article.

Article Twenty-Nine: Regarding monies they invest in the field of housing, with the exception of luxurious housing, private insurance funds and housing funds are to be treated as cooperative societies for building homes.

Article Thirty: This law is to be published in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASHMIYAH [THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE] and is to go into effect on the day following its publication. The seal of the state is to be affixed thereto, and the law is to be implemented as one of its laws.

8592

CSO: 4504/25

KHOMAYNI'S REGIME: 'AMALGAMATION OF MOST IGNOMINIOUS'

Paris IRAN LIBRE in French 13 Jul 81 pp 1-2

[Text] On Tuesday, 4 July, the families of the 72 victims of the explosion at the headquarters of the Party of the Islamic Republic paid a visit to Khomeyni to present him with their congratulations and condolences. Congratulations because in the Islamic Republic, the cult of the martyr is an institution.

On this occasion, Khomeyni delivered an address asking all the people, in the name of their religious duty, to become benevolent general information officials. Calling the people's crusaders ("agents of American imperialism" [sic]) responsible for the explosion, he said:

"The people have the duty of pointing them out and turning them over to the Islamic committees and closest tribunals. It is in the interest of everyone. You must now all become general information officials, for we must not forget that we are at war against America and its riddles...."

At the same time, on 4 and 5 July, the daily newspaper ETTELA published two bulletins asking the people to spot and denounce those violating the Ramadan fast.

To complete the circle, on 7 July, the false imam named a colonel to the post of inspector of the armed forces, instructing him to oversee the activities of officers and to present his report once a month. The following day, on 8 July, Khomeyni addressed the armed forces and demanded the cooperation of the faithful for a new witch hunt. Actually, he wants all officers and soldiers suspected of being reticent to the Islamic order denounced and states that the faster and more implacable the punishment is, the faster the country will be rid of troublemakers.

What is one to think of a regime that institutes an organization of this type, making justice a matter of personal vengeance (*lex talionis*) and public order a question of surveillance and repression exercised by the people themselves?

Is one to conclude that the regime can no longer put up with the government apparatus? In our opinion, no. Let us yield to the evidence: We are witnessing the birth of an order that is entirely new in the world, one that is socially and politically monstrous.

Rather, this is an amalgamation of the most ignominious ideological forces: Nazism, with its notion of racial supremacy, with the Shiite community playing exactly the same role as the German community once did, whence the extermination of those who no longer fit in or who are deemed beyond reach; Stalinism, with its implacable methods of political repression: "All those not with us are against us," whence the extermination of political dissidents; the Inquisition, with its police networks, its will to exterminate and its constant campaign of hatred, with religion sanctioning the worst torture inflicted on those who do not accept fanaticism; Machiavellianism, with its basic amorality, the end justifying any means; and totalitarianism, with its absolute negation of the rights of the individual and human dignity.

Up to now, all these ideologies have claimed to use the will for progress as justification of their acts. In this regard, Khomeynism is different, for it tends to find its *raison d'être* in archaism, the ideal of the Islamic Republic being a return to the golden age of Islam -- in other words, the return of the entire international Islamic community to the desert society of 7th century Arabia. Only this objective counts, whatever the price and consequences for the Iranian community. It is a new-type imperialism, all the more ferocious because it leads to nothingness, inasmuch as none of its goals can obviously be achieved.

While waiting to rule the world, the Islamic Republic reigns over the Iranian people. Repression, growing more barbaric with each passing day, continues relentlessly. The extermination of the unwilling assumes such proportions that one can speak of genocide.

The lower classes that are still spared are systematically turned into a neurotic mass, with every person being both persecutor and persecuted, informer and the one denounced, as required by the new order.

It is total madness, dementia of the masses spellbound by a man whom the free world discovered one day sitting under an apple tree smoothing his long beard, took up and passed off as the "savior."

In the meantime, this regime so anxious to go back 1400 years has taken but one step toward the future. It has anticipated the future glimpsed by George Orwell by 3 years. In 1981, the Iranians are already living in 1984. Big Brother is watching over everyone, over informers and those informed upon alike.

11,464

CSO: 4619/16

ARMY'S ROLE IN REVOLUTION, FALL OF BANI-SADR EXAMINED

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 3 Jul 81 p 27

/Article by Sulayman al-Farzali: "Waiting for the Scale To Tip in Its Favor: The Army's Game in Bringing Bani-Sadr Down"/

/Text/ Developments in Iran have prompted many investigators to turn to historical models and cases to explain Iranian events. Some American newspapers, for example, have sought recourse in the classical book written by Prof Crane Brinton, titled "An Anatomy of Revolution," which is to be considered a reference work on the study of revolutions and the explanation of revolutionary conditions. In Brinton, these newspapers have found an explanation for the fall of Abolhasan as they found one for the fall of the former regime of the Shah. However, they have not found a convincing explanation for the situation which is coming into being now. The classical case Prof Brinton describes is clear and obvious. He says that it is unlikely that any government will fall unless it loses its ability to use the powers of the army and the police against its adversaries. Even the fall of Bani-Sadr, in the context of Brinton's theory, which speaks of a shift from "moderation to extremism," can be explained in this manner. However, a comprehensive picture of Iranian events requires other criteria which go to the roots of Iran's particular nature, and the particular nature of Khomeyni's movement specifically.

Khomeyni's movement, in the view of Iranians themselves, is not the radical movement representing the political and intellectual dynamism which Bernard Lewis postulates, although it does raise extremist Islamic slogans. In their view, it is to a large degree an ad hoc, contrived structure, because it has pre-empted two basic movements in the modern history of Iran but has no relation to them. The first movement Khomeyni pre-empted is the national democratic movement which made the imperial regime lose its legitimacy in the early fifties; at that time the movement was represented by Dr Mohammad Mosaddeq and Ayatollah Kashani. Although Khomeyni's movement hid at the outset behind the remnants of this movement (Mehdi Bazargan, Abdolkarim Sanjabi and even Abolhasan Bani-Sadr), it did not in anyway belong to it or constitute an extension of it. The second movement Khomeyni pre-empted was the Islamic revolutionary movement, which provided an intellectual and scientific model for change in Iran; representing that was Dr Ali Shari'ati, who was assassinated in London a short time before the fall of the Shah. He was a religious man who received his religious instruction in Mashhad then continued his studies at the Sorbonne University and authored valuable works on "the sociology of Islam."

Therefore the Iranians say that Khomeyni's movement has made use of the national democratic movement in the political context and has made use of the Islamic revolutionary movement represented by the ideas of Ali Shari'ati in the intellectual and ideological context. In this sense, Khomeyni's movement is "ad hoc," since it has pre-empted the modern history of Iran without possessing attributes of its own. Indeed, there are passages in the writings of Ali Shari'ati himself which anticipate this trend and condemn it at the same time, especially as far as rule by the clerics goes. In his book "On the Sociology of Islam" he says "Therefore, in matters of society, that is, in everything that is related to the social system, we find that the word 'people' and the word 'God' are the same thing. When we say 'rule is the property of God' we mean that rule belongs to the people, not to people who present themselves as representing God. When we say 'property belongs to God alone,' we mean that capital belongs to all the people. When we say 'religion is the property of God,' we mean that the structure and content of religion in its entirety are the property of the people and not the monopoly of a specific institution or specific people known sometimes as 'clerics,' 'the clergy' or 'the church.'"

If Khomeyni's movement, which is now dominating the Iranian stage, does not essentially belong to the national democratic movement and does not belong to the Islamic revolutionary movement, what does it belong to?

In response to this question, Iranian intellectuals say that Khomeyni's movement triumphed in the tactical sense because it offered itself as a response to the challenge at the right time and for no other reason. It was the national and Islamic intelligentsia who sowed the seeds of change and challenge, in their effort to set out an ideology which could be interpreted in Islamic terms and at the same time could be linked with the economic and social conditions of the modern era and could create intellectually convincing answers to problems and issues related to authority, social injustice and oppression. These seeds grew up outside the Iranian religious institution, which as an institution was essentially reactionary, although some of its clerics contributed personal efforts to sowing and nurturing the seeds.

What happened in Iran since Khomeyni's return to Tehran in Triumph proclaiming himself "a guide" to the revolution, is, in the view of these Iranians, not a triumph for the revolution but a pre-emption of it. It brings back to mind an entire dynasty, represented in Iranian history by the Safavid movement through the principle of "the custodianship of the religious guardian." The guardian's assumption of power, be the guardian a person or an institution, is not so much an "Islamic" principle as a "factional" one, in the political sense, and a class one, in the sociological sense, because, as a result of it, the clerics are turned into a class which creates political and economic interests based on the exploitation of the religious feelings of ordinary people and the provocation of common passions against any approach which tries to detract from these interests.

The aspect of similarity between the old Safavids and the new ones who are present now is the shift of "Shiite thinking," as Iranian intellectuals say, from a movement of protest and opposition to a ruling regime. The events now going on in Iran, in their opinion, are not a consummation of the Iranian Islamic revolution or a new chapter in it but a manifestation of the establishment of a "new Safavid regime."

The new Safavids' regime may last for a long time, as did that of the old Safavids, but from the outset it has contained the elements of its own collapse. The only qualified successor to the regime is the army, through which the alternative, the imperial regime, arose. Therefore it was not odd that the Iranian army, in which President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr tried to seek refuge, withdrew a protecting hand from Bani-Sadr. At that moment the Iranian president realized that he had fallen and fled before it was too late!

The Iranian military institution did not withdraw its hand from Bani-Sadr in opposition to him or in support of the clerics, although it seemed that way at the start; rather, it did so to preserve itself as a future reserve and a balancing force in future struggles, until the scale tips in its favor. It is in the nature of armies all over the world, even in the advanced countries where military institutions appear removed and neutral in political life, that they will at the beginning tilt as the scale tilts, as it is not in their interests in the long run to stand in confrontation with the mass of the people, but rather always to place their weight on the side of the mass of the people against the ruler. This is what happened in the case of the Shah's regime, what happened in the case of Bani-Sadr, and what Iranians expect to happen when the mass of the people turn against the clerics.

The Safavid Iranian model is not a permanent one, even if it remains in power for a long time. The old Safavid experiment proved that turning back from it, not the opposite, is the law.

11887

CSO: 4604/5

SEIZURE OF DOCUMENTS ATTRIBUTED TO U.S.—BANI-SADR TIES

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

TEHRAN - The documents concerning Bani-sadr's connections with American Maoists have been discovered - they were being taken out of the country.

The documents revealing the co-operation of the American Maoist group 'Ranjbaran' with Bani-sadr and his Co-ordination offices were discovered by Revolutionary Guards at Tehran Airport on Dec. 25th, 1980.

A report by the Revolutionary Guards indicates that some of the documents, relating to the Ranjbaran party, were discovered on a passenger by the name of Rashed Ramezani and a steward of Iran Air by the name of Farhad Kheradpouh. On following up the case, the Revolutionary Guards succeeded in capturing one of the passengers of the 'Ranjbaran' Party. His name has been given as Asghari Akbarzadeh, the son of Mohammad-ali. A number of documents were also found on him.

The documents were handed over to the prosecutor general, Ayatollah Mousavi Ardebili, but he preferred not to divulge the documents at the time because of the critical conditions.

Here are sections of some of the documents which give evidence of the various connections of the counter-revolutionaries with each other (It is necessary to remind the Nation that all the members of the 'Ranjbaran' Party had been trained in U.S., West Germany and Kuwait prior to their dispatch to Iran).

Document No. 1, page 1 third line ... we should clarify our political limitations with regard to the first groupings and announce our support for the second grouping and its leader, Bani-sadr.

Document No. 2, page 17 according to various evaluations, all the friendly political forces will assist us in our struggle (struggle for the overthrow of the ruling dictatorship). The political forces are as follows:

*1) Bani-sadr and the forces under his control, including, co-operation offices, his advisors and his counter-parts, who are supported by the majority of the people.

2) All of the Islamic and Nationalistic forces who are against the ruling government like, Ayatollah Zamjani, Ayatollah Laboti, Sheikh Ali Tehrani, Ayatollah Pannadideh, Ayatollah Sharistmadari, Ayatollah Madani, the National Front, the Freedom Movement, the Iranian National Party, the Iran Political Party and JAMA.

3- The Mujahedin Khalq Organization

4- The leftist groups like; the Communist Union, the Tofan Organization, the Fedayeen Khalq (minority faction), the Revolutionary Union and the Leftist Intellectuals. The following is an excerpt from the investigations carried out on the above forces: 1- The common interests of groupings 1 and 2 serious opposition to the ruling Government and the demand for the urgent dismissal of the dominating wing and causing the dissatisfaction of the Imam.

Page 2 of the document refers to the aims and opinions of the above mentioned currents. Bani-sadr and his counter-parts will never compromise with the ruling Government. They believe that the dominating

wing is comprised of a number of the plotters whose duration is dependent on the foreign powers. Baniadr himself believes that, in case the ruling regime of Iran should lean towards the USSR, it won't be long before they go back to the U.S. (like Egypt). They also believe that in their confrontation and struggle with the Islamic Regime, they should not so far as to make the Imam take up a position against Baniadr that will lead to a catastrophe.

Document No.2 page 19...

Relations with the U.S.:

Baniadr and his counterparts warmly receive our help and consider us their allies.

Document No.3 page 1.... In the democratic section, from the very beginning we assigned a native fellow to take charge of gathering more followers for Baniadr.

Document No.18 page 5....in the struggle between Baniadr and the dictator, we should act very carefully and precisely without causing disruption.

Document No.19 page 26...

Meeting with Alireza Noubad

Document No 30 page 10...

The current of great unity the coming together of Baniadr the National Front, the National Party of Iran, JAMA, the Mujahedin Khalq Organization and the Ranjbaran Party.

CSO: 4600/79

IRAN

FOREIGN POLICY DISCUSSED BY NEWLY-APPOINTED MINISTER

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 8 Jul 81 p 8

[Text] Engineer Hoseyn Musavi, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a radio-television interview yesterday, explained the basis of foreign policy, the fundamental changes in the diplomatic agencies abroad, the policy in dealing with foreign countries, and other foreign policy issues of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In response to a question concerning not having a committed and responsible foreign minister after more than two years of the Islamic revolution and the weaknesses of this ministry in foreign policy, he said: In my opinion, in the past two years, the post of foreign minister, more than having served an active foreign policy coherent with the long term programs and goals of the Islamic revolution, has been a tool for gaining power within the country. He added: It seems that this post was used more for political incitement in the country. And, at the same time, on the whole, when one looks at the past, one feels that the foreign ministry, not totally, but somewhat, ignored the mottos of the people in connection with the Islamic revolution against the world-wide 'tyranny of the United States and other superpowers, or other mottos created by the people who marched during the revolution by the millions. For instance, the policy slogan of "neither Eastern nor Western, only Islamic Republic" does not seem to have been realized or had any effect on the foreign policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, not as deeply as the people felt and shouted it with their God-seeking views in their marches. Or the slogans which concerned the world-wide tyranny of the United States were for a long time ignored or even redirected until the occupation of the spy nest. In fact, during the revolution, the people found the courage to stand up against the superpowers, to face them, to look them in the eye, and to rely on themselves and act with self confidence. But, unfortunately, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and those who managed it did not have the self-confidence that the masses had to stand up against the superpowers--since the masses had eliminated their fear of the superpowers. In fact, this severely tarnished our relationship with downtrodden countries.

Responding on what he will do to materialize the goal of neither East nor West, Islamic Republic, the foreign minister said:

This motto, as you see, comes from the people; it is based both on ideology and on the bitter experiences that our nation has learned from during the past 50 years. In other words, our country does not, by any means, want to have any leanings on the East or the West. It cannot be dependent on the superpowers. It wants to go its way independently, with reliance on its own non-diminishing power and on God Almighty. But this motto also carries with it a requirement. In other words, it is not merely a negative statement when we say no East and no West. At the end of the motto, we speak of an Islamic Republic. This means that the nation and the people want a new value system in their country, independent of the East and the West. They want to expand it and continue their own way and to form their lives under the umbrella of this new value system which comes from Islamic ideology. With this value system, they want to form their relationships with other nations and liberation movements. It means that both aspects of this motto should always be considered together. Negative equilibrium alone, the way it has been explained, is not sufficient.

Engineer Musavi, concerning the fundamental changes in foreign policy in the ministries or the agencies of the Islamic Republic abroad, said:

As you see, the issue has two sides, one concerns the internal workings of the foreign ministry, which I have pointed out in an interview. If we suffer from lack of organization in the foreign ministry, it is due to what has happened in the ministry in the past two years. It appears that various elements do not work coherently together. Our main objective is to create a coherent unit, with the help of faithful, expert forces that are interested in and loyal to the revolution. This is what must take place within the ministry.

The foreign minister added: Of course, other programs, too, God willing, are going to be implemented in the ministry; and this requires the cooperation of all the brothers and sisters who work here. These include activating the Office of Plans and Programs. In this Office, the ministry collects a core of information and studies sent to it from other places. There will be a commission in this Office to clarify the principles of our foreign policy from an ideological viewpoint based on the Koran, Islamic tradition, and the principle of religious guardian jurisprudence. It will try to creatively devise foreign policy based on the information obtained and provide plans in connection with the foreign ministry so that we will be able to make up for these two years of "stagnation" and inactivity, to have a presence on the international scene, and to move with the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Engineer Musavi, concerning the agencies abroad, said: This problem has two aspects. First, the embassies were, on the whole, organized on the basis of certain principles and goals which were 180 degrees different from those of the period after the revolution. This requires us to change the structure, the relationship, and even the appearance of the embassies. These changes will take place gradually from within the embassies.

Second, our embassies must be evaluated from the standpoint of the priorities in the country. For instance, during the previous regime, more priority was given to relations with the United States and Western European countries, such as Germany and England. We know that these are not our priorities. On the basis of the new goals we have because of the revolution, we naturally give priority to the Islamic countries, Middle Eastern countries, and downtrodden countries with downtrodden people. On the basis of the priority given to these countries, we will determine the structure of the embassies and the number of personnel to work in them. And we will see to what extent these relationships are in harmony with our goals. On the basis of these goals, we begin our work. We are moving towards reducing the size of our embassies in Western countries and we will have our forces continue their work where they are needed in connection with important (student) issues and such. But, as I pointed out, we employ most of our forces to establish a deep relationship between ourselves and our people, and the Moslem nations. We will do all we can in this regard. Concerning the holy month of Ramazan and Jerusalem Day [Ruz-e Qods], the foreign minister said:

We know that the last Friday [of the month] has been declared by the imam of the people as Jerusalem Day and we want our foreign policy to have an unbreakable tie with the issue of the struggle against Zionism in the region. We will consider this as the main axis of our political movement and we will continue this anti-Zionist policy until all the occupied lands in beloved Palastine and beloved Jerusalem are freed.

9593

CSO: 4640/49

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN TOUR

LD211240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 21 Jul 81

[Text] In an interview with a Central News Unit correspondent today, Ja'far (Mahsuli), cultural and consular deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, outlined the aims and results of his recent visits to Bulgaria, Austria and Greece.

He said what could clearly be seen during this trip was the indifference of those countries to the facts and events in Iran; for their main sources of information are the press, radio and television networks who are hostile to our revolution. The fact that Mr Bani-Sadr did not allow the Foreign Ministry to have a supervisor for 10 months was in itself a dangerous threat to the revolution. [passage as heard]

In reply to the question: Was a cultural and commercial contract signed during the meeting with Bulgarian officials? the cultural and consular deputy of the Foreign Ministry said: First, during the meeting with the Bulgarian foreign minister a memorandum of understanding was signed with the Bulgarian Government on the use of buildings in Tehran and Sofia for mutual diplomatic activity [as heard]. It was agreed that two Bulgarian commercial delegations will visit our country in the near future, to sign an agreement. In this connection, Greece proposed an exchange of delegations.

Regarding the effect of our Islamic revolution on that country, he said that among those who are familiar with political issues, there is a relatively favorable view which we should outline for the people, the intellectuals and the officials in a rational and logical way; the chances of acceptance are high. [as heard] he added: The activities of our enemies are extensive--especially with the implementation of the strategic plan which follows U.S. foreign policy regarding our revolution. They are trying to keep us busy internally, so that we will not establish relations abroad and so that they can, consequently, destroy the Islamic revolution of Iran in the long run. He added: I ask the responsible brothers and sisters to take the opportunity to travel abroad in order to explain the justification for and nature of our Islamic revolution, so that with accurate planning, they can utilize their trips in the best possible manner. This important task is not only the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry, but it needs the cooperation of all the relevant ministries and organizations. All the problems that exist inside the country stem from abroad, and if we were able to destroy them at source, the problems would be easily solved.

CSO: 4640/53

IRAN

CABLE TO UN HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICIAL DISCUSSED

NC231443 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 22 Jul 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The National and Independent Organization of Iranian Students Abroad has sent a cable to Mr (Van Bowen), chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission. In translation, some parts of it are as follows:

Each day the Iranian people witness the world declaration on human rights being trodden underfoot under various pretexts. Under the savage retribution law they risk each day various tortures such as flogging, being stoned and having limbs cut off. Racial and religious minorities are punished and killed without the least reason. The Kurds' freedom and life, and of all of Iran's religious minorities, are in constant danger. This barbarism is one of the official ideologies of the ruling regime that pities no one, even minors. As for this, you may refer to Ayatollah Lajevardi's remarks published in LE MONDE, in which he personally announced that even 9-year-old girls are responsible for their deeds and will be punished if they violate the Islamic law.

Khomeyni's last orders to his followers is that they have the right to kill any Kaffir without a trial. All the people are dutybound to hand over opponents of the regime to Khomeyni's executioner, even if they are their brothers or sisters. Recently Mr Abolfazl Qasemi, who is a freedom seeking person, was taken to trial in order to be executed on charges of opposing the Islamic Republic.

Many organizations, such as Amnesty International, recently broke their odd silence on Iran and referred to the number of 1,600 people killed. The Iranian people have attached their hopes to the world organizations and will not forgive their connivance and silence on the regime's crimes.

As a group of students, who want nothing but individual freedom and the right to learn, we are struggling against this regime and want the universities to be open so everyone has the possibility to freely choose his field of education. We protest the destruction of cultural monuments and the robbing of museums. We condemn the circumstances that have led to the flight from Iran of thousands of doctors, professors, and technicians. We hope that during the conference you will hold during the last week of July at the international organization, you will bring up our protests in order to show the Iranian nation that you are defenders of right and truth. [signed] The National Independent Organization of Iranian Students.

CSO: 4640/53

BRIEFS

BANI-SADR-MADANI COOPERATION—The Voice of Iran correspondent reports that Bani-Sadr and Madani have contacted each other twice in the past few days through contacts they have in the FRG and Kordestan. They are planning future cooperation. According to the Voice of Iran correspondent, following the reconnection of Iran's telephone line with foreign countries last week, Bani-Sadr and Madani had a telephone conversation. [Text] [GF201303 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Jul 81]

FUTURE EXECUTION VICTIMS—Quoting informed sources, the UPI has reported that leaders of Khomeyni's regime have prepared a list including the names of about 100 Iranian intellectuals and intend to execute these people gradually. Referring to documents that have been published in Europe, the UPI writes: These intellectuals are people who, in the past, cooperated with Khomeyni in overthrowing the shah's regime and are now in the list of the country's future execution victims. Among the people whom the regime has decided to murder one can see the names of Dr Karim Sanjabi, 'Ali Asghar Hajj Seyyed Javadi, and Ahmad Salamation, fugitive member of the Islamic Majlis and one of Bani-Sadr's close associates. [Text] [NC211858 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Jul 81]

DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRG—A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported from Germany that about 50 Iranian students living in Hamburg demonstrated in the mosque there and strongly protested against the executions and tortures by the Islamic Republic regime. The gathering and protest of the Iranian students drew the attention of the German mass media and the REUTER correspondent dispatched a report on this incident to various European publications. Our correspondent writes that the demonstrations ended calmly and without clashes. [Text] [NC231111 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 22 Jul 81]

USSR RADAR STATIONS—Quoting the opposition Iranian organization the Movement of Free Iran, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS reports that the Soviet Union has taken steps to install two radar and radio receivers to be used for spying and information gathering on Iran's northern border. According to the report, the Soviet receivers have been installed around Behshahr and another Iranian border town, and the machinery being used is similar to that installed until 2 1/2 years ago by the United States in these same areas. LE QUOTIDIEN writes: Experts taken into consideration to make these two radio stations operational have been chosen from among Soviet engineers and military personnel, while the Tudeh Party has ensured the maintenance and supervision of this equipment in cities farther from the border

inside Iran. In conclusion, LE QUOTIDIEN writes: No information is yet available on whether the installation of these Soviet information gathering and spying stations on Iranian territory has been carried out with the consent of the Islamic Republic. [Text] [NC231830 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 23 Jul 81]

RECENT ASSASSINATIONS--Following the intensification of the wave of assassinations against officials of Khomeyni's regime, clergyman Seyyed Hasan Beheshti, who had made himself a delegate for the clerical Majlis from Esfahan, was killed by patriotic combatants and sent to hell. The combatants left the scene after carrying out the execution order. Sheykh Beheshti was shot at while receiving a letter in front of his residence. News agencies have reported that revolutionary combatants have warned other election candidates from other cities to resign as soon as possible or else their execution papers will be carried out before they can reach the clerical Majlis. Following this warning the candidates from Mahshahr, Najafabad, Arak and some other towns resigned, and elections now will not be held in these three towns. News agencies have also reported that the car carrying Sheykh Fazel Arandi, who is the candidate for the Majlis elections from Eqlil in Fars, was shot at by machinegun fire. He escaped the assassination attempt, but three of his associates were seriously wounded and taken to a hospital. Sheykh Fazel Arandi was shot at by Iranian combatants when going to one of the Fars districts. Our homeland's Muslim people have realized that according to the religious decrees of the 'Ulema and traditional sources, those who are ruling them are Kaffirs and they are immune from shedding their blood. With this religious decree, the number of executions of the ruling Kaffirs in coming days will increase. News agencies have reported that Nakha'i, under secretary of the Ministry of Education, has escaped an assassination attempt. This hireling of the Ministry of Education, who was the reason for thousands of teachers throughout the country losing their jobs, was shot at by stragglers when he was leaving his residence, but he escaped this attempt and only his revolution guard bodyguard was wounded in the leg. The combatants were able to get away. [Text] [NC232030 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 Jul 81]

BUSHEHR TRANSFORMATOR INSTALLATION--Bushehr's electrical power was boosted with the installation of 200 transformers on 19 July. Each transformer has a capacity of 30,000 kilovolt/amperes. The project cost 180 million rials. [GF211710 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 21 Jul 81 GF]

PROSECUTION OF 'COLLABORATING' IRANIANS--After ordering the closing of the REUTER press agency on Tuesday, 7 July, and obtaining the departure of newsmen connected with that agency on Wednesday, 8 July, Islamic authorities announced that they have decided to severely punish all Iranians who allegedly "collaborated" with the correspondents of foreign press agencies. (Source: Radio Israel, 9 July 1981) [Text] [Paris IRAN LIBRE in French 13 Jul 81 p 4] 11,464

SOVIET SURVEILLANCE STATIONS ON IRANIAN BORDER--We have learned that the USSR has just set up two listening and surveillance stations on the Caspian Sea coast, near the Soviet border (in the vicinity of Behshahr and Zaghamarz). The equipment includes transmitters, radar and other means of military surveillance of the same type as the American equipment installed in the region before the revolution. Specialized personnel includes Soviet technicians and soldiers quartered at the stations. Surveillance at the approaches to the stations is the responsibility of Iranian communist militants recruited in the region. (Source: IRAN LIBRE correspondents) [Text] [Paris IRAN LIBRE in French 13 Jul 81 p 4] 11,464

HUSAYN DISCUSSES REBUILDING REACTOR, WAR WITH IRAN

PM220754 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Jul 81 p 1

[Report by Qasim al-Samawi: "President Saddam Husayn Tells ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: 'We Welcome King Khalid's Initiative To Rebuild Nuclear Reactor'"]

[Excerpt] Baghdad--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has welcomed the offer by the Saudi Arabian Kingdom to bear the cost of rebuilding the Iraqi nuclear reactor which Israel bombed on 7 June.

President Husayn said: "We welcome His Majesty King Khalid's generous initiative and highly appreciate the spirit that prompted the Saudi Arabian Kingdom to take such a step, which gives expression to Arab brotherhood and to the principles of national solidarity."

The Iraqi President explained: We look upon this initiative from the standpoint of its moral value, not the amount of the sum involved, because Iraq does not suffer from financial problems and because our relations with our brothers are not based on financial benefits.

The Iraqi President was replying to a question by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT during a major press conference which lasted until the early hours of today. It was attended by hundreds of Arab and foreign journalists who are now in Baghdad attending Iraq's celebration of the revolution anniversary.

President Saddam spoke in detail about the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor. He affirmed that this was not the first time that the Israeli air force had struck at this reactor. The previous time was when the Israeli air force attacked the reactor a few days after the beginning of the war with Iran. We were expecting Israel to deal a blow to our economic installations and not just to the nuclear reactor. For 5 years we have been taking this into consideration.

President Saddam Husayn said: We are determined to build more than one nuclear reactor and I do not think that Israel in the future will be able to destroy them.

President Husayn added: "If the French say we will not sell you [a reactor] or repair the reactor for you we will look for another source."

President Saddam Husayn expressed the hope that President Mitterrand will succeed in building good relations with the Arabs and with Iraq. But, he added, if the new regime becomes biased in favor of Israel we will adopt a new stand which will underline that "hand-kissing is something unacceptable to us."

The Iraqi President declined to discuss in detail the strengths or weaknesses of Iraqi weapons when answering a question regarding the failure of Iraqi radar to stop the raiding Israeli planes and contented himself with saying that "We are in a state of war with Iran." He said: Any target in the world, including targets inside Israel, can be hit when this is planned for. He said: The Israelis have probably benefitted indirectly from our enemies and maybe from some French experts regarding the location of the reactor and other things. He described the presence of Brazilian uranium in Iraq as an "Israeli falsehood."

Replying to another question by ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT regarding the progress made by the Islamic and international mediation committees to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war, President Saddam Husayn said: We still want peace, but not out of fear or concern. The Islamic committee set up by the Islamic conference organization is still continuing its efforts. But, he said, the ones to decide on a peaceful solution are Iraq and Iran. The committees are helpless but they are trying.

He said that Iraq offered Iran what he termed a "precious opportunity" to halt the fighting during the month of Ramadan but they turned down the offer because of their indifference toward their responsibility to their people and because of foreign interference in their ranks.

The Iraqi President denied that Iran has recaptured some positions from the Iraqi Army. He said: All that happened was that the Iraqi forces, in line with their own plans, retreated 4 or 5 km from the town of Ahvaz so as to avoid being hit by long-range missiles from the Iranian positions.

The Iraqi President said that the Iranians have recaptured only two positions through fighting, one in the Gilan sector and the other in Sar-e Pol-e Zehab. "The Iraqi forces can penetrate them and take them back any time."

CSO: 4304/76

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES LEBANON, GULF AFFAIRS

PM171544 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arab 16 Jul 81 p 3

[Interview with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Naykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Kuwait--date not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] For how long will the efforts of the Arab followup committee to establish peace in Lebanon continue?

[Answer] As long as there is hope for a solution for the Lebanese problem the committee's efforts will continue. Thank God, I now have a feeling that there is hope, particularly regarding the major issue facing the committee--by which I mean the question of dealing with Israel, which has always been a stumbling block to the work of the committee, as representing the Arab countries and located in Lebanon. What we heard about the Lebanese Front submitting to President Ilyas Sarkis proof that relations between the Phalangist Party and Israel have been severed should in fact prompt the committee to continue its work, if this is true. The committee will be glad to see calm prevail in Lebanon and see it united and independent under the legitimate authority, as there has been enough fighting and hatred between brothers for 7 years.

[Question] On several occasions the Lebanese Front leaders showed readiness to break relations with Israel in return for Arab guarantees. It is known that Syria refuses to give such guarantees. Is there any other formula for a solution and does the committee refuse to give such guarantees?

[Answer] First, I would like to make it clear that after the Lebanese Front gives the guarantees demanded of it, Syria, I believe, will not think of staying [in Lebanon] a single day longer. This fact is known even to the Lebanese themselves, because Syria's stay in Lebanon is not just for the sake of staying there but in order to protect Lebanon and the Lebanese. Therefore, once we receive the undertaking to break relations with Israel and once we are convinced of this we, together with the Syrian brothers, will give guarantees to the brothers who are afraid of the Syrian or Arab presence in Lebanon.

[Question] But Lebanon's problem is not only with the Lebanese Front, for there is the problem of the south and of other areas. When will legitimacy be restored to those areas?

[Answer] In fact, the problem of southern Lebanon is different from the rest of the problems. In Lebanon there can be negotiations between one Arab and another, but in the south there is Israel. We are not authorized to negotiate with it and we will never agree to negotiate with it. Nevertheless, the problem of the south is one of the matters dealt with in the Lebanese proposals submitted to the committee. We will be glad to find, with our Lebanese brothers, any solution that would make them happy.

[Question] Why did you refuse to honor your financial commitments to the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF], and did you have any reservations regarding the ADF's tasks?

[Answer] In fact, Kuwait did not withhold payment of its financial obligations, it simply expressed reservations. The reason was that it was agreed that a report should be submitted on the ADF's tasks. We asked for this report a first time and a second time, but it was not submitted to us. Eventually we expressed reservations on the question of payment. But in the present circumstances we waived the reservation and paid our obligations.

[Question] How far has the U.S. administration shown or proved to have hostile intentions against the Arab countries in the recent past?

[Answer] I would not, in fact, say that their stands against us are hostile. Rather, I would say that their stands support Israel, because Israel is treated differently from any Arab country that has good relations with the United States. However, I wish U.S. politicians would understand that the Arab world is better for them than clinging to Israel, because clinging to injustice is unacceptable since, although it may be acceptable to officials, it is not acceptable to peoples.

Gulf Military Coordination

[Question] Let us talk frankly about the Gulf Cooperation Council. Why did you exclude coordination in the military sphere and restrict it to social, cultural and economic fields only?

[Answer] The fact is that the Cooperation Council does not provide in its bylaws and statutes for anything regarding military or security matters. As to why the council concentrated on the other matters, it is because we feel that these should be the focus of our people's attention in our countries. So we acted from this premise in order to link the Arab peoples together, rather than dealing first with military and security matters. Linking our peoples together is the focus of our thinking; later we will think of what should be done as we go along.

[Question] Why delay military coordination when it is being said that the area is facing various threats?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, I disagree with your question on this point. The question regarding dangers to the area should be: What is the source of these dangers, and why? Whoever wants to bring up this question must ask himself in whose interest it is being asked. Is it a question of oil? The oil is still flowing and has not been shut off to anybody. Why, then, the question? We do not think that these are dangers, or that we are threatened, or that there is somebody who wants to invade our country.

However, I agree with you that there should be security cooperation between us, because our area is inflamed due to issues that are not in the interest of the area. There must be an arrangement for security cooperation in this field.

As for cooperation in the military sphere we can standardize our weapons and training and even arms factories, but all this will be discussed in the future.

[Question] Recently there have been several security incidents in Kuwait which are said to be designed to dissuade Kuwait from continuing to pursue its present stands toward certain issues. Do you believe that such actions will force you to change your stands?

[Answer] We should not exclude the possibility of incidents occurring here and there. We are in an inflamed area. Kuwait now is different from what it used to be in the past. It is inhabited by 1.5 million people of different nationalities. Therefore, we should not be surprised by such incidents. Regarding to what is being said--that they are intended to make Kuwait change its policy--Kuwait's policy stems from its beliefs, and under no circumstances will they change. This will remain our policy, and, no matter what happens, we will not be dissuaded from it.

[Question] What is your opinion of the current Syrian-Russian joint maneuvers on the Syrian coasts in preparation for confronting the Israeli enemy's threat?

[Answer] I have not received anything official in this regard. All that we hear about it comes from American agencies. As for the so-called missiles crisis, the Arab world has shown its support for Syria. Kuwait is one of the countries that supports Syria. The ruler of the country contacted the Syrian President and conveyed to him this support. In the Arab world we will continue to support Syria in its stand against Israel.

CSO: 4304/76

KUWAIT

AMIR CONDEMNS ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST ARABS

LD231336 Kuwait KUNA in English 1039 GMT 23 Jul 81

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Jul (KUNA)--"A massacre similar to that of Deir Yasin was Israel's greeting to Arabs, Moslems and all peace loving peoples on the occasion of the holy fasting month of Ramadan," the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah said Thursday.

The same month witnessed a bloody offensive against Lebanon and the Palestinian people which was preceded by an aggression against Iraq's nuclear reactor, the amir said in a nation-wide address marking the third part of the holy month.

The cowardly strike against the reactor was to hamper the Arabs march towards scientific progress.

In this holy month when Moslems [word indistinct] to perform their religious rites, the Israelis were killing innocent civilians irrespective of their being men, women, children or aged people, Shaykh Jabir added.

The offensive against Lebanon was committed by the same dirty hands which killed innocent people and destroyed houses in Deir Yasin.

The atrocities were part of the Israeli aggression which extended to include al-'Aqsa mosque, church of holy sepulchre as well as Christian and Moslem religious men, H. H. added.

The Israelis are planning for an overall offensive to mutilate the Arabs past achievements and their present and future endeavours for progress, he said.

The Israeli offensive was met by mere protests and mild condemnations and useless resolutions which indicated support rather than effective objections, H. H. told the nation.

The Zionist state could not have launched the offensive, had it not been supported by a major power which pretends to be protector of human rights and principles of justice.

That world power provided money for Israel in addition to science and advanced weapons, not to count its official and practical support in international platforms.

While the Arab land is subjected to destruction, differences between Arab states are increasing amidst an atmosphere of distrust and lust for power, which hampers any efforts for joint action, H.H. added.

Irrespective of prevailing difficulties, Arabs should live up to their historical responsibility in this decisive era and establish an Arab presence in the face of Israel and those who are supporting the aggression, Shaykh Jabar al-Ahmad said.

Our support to Lebanon and the Palestine revolution should not be a verbal one but effective action against Israel and her supporters without whom it could do nothing.

Cooperation among Arabs is not a passing strategy, but a matter of destiny and an inevitable (policy) which has been adopted by various groups of nations of a bigger size and higher potential.

At that time, Israel and its supporters will start to feel we are talking a new language, the only one they understand, H.H. the amir said.

"Let us come together and shoulder our present and future responsibilities through the creation of a positive Arab will," H. H. the amir said.

Kuwait, who called at the third Islamic summit for the creation of an Islamic court of justice to arbitrate between Moslem states, will continue to support every effort to preserve the blood of Arabs and Moslems and has already extended such support to reconciliation committee. In calling for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war, Shaykh Jabar said, the demand was a true expression of feelings of millions of Arabs and Moslems.

CSO: 4304/76

ARAB REACTION TO ISRAELI RAIDS SCORED

GF230850 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 22 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "On the Road to Camp David"]

[Text] It is evident that "something" is being prepared surreptitiously to widen the conspiracy and make the Arab nation kneel after a new blow is dealt, much like the Camp David deal.

Western reaction to the violent shelling and flagrant Israeli aggression varied from silence on the part of the industrial summit in Ottawa, to the U.S. attempt at appeasement whereby Washington postponed the delivery of the F-16's to Israel, to a balanced French game in which the French foreign minister condemned the Israeli aggression.

On the other hand, the statement made by Menachem Begin carried by Tel Aviv Radio yesterday implies that U.S. envoy Habib is trying to make the broth ready for the Arab world's consumption and is working on a peace agreement to be signed by Tel Aviv and Beirut. The statement further implies that Israel has refused to negotiate with the Palestinians and has insisted that if any talks were held, they would be between Israel and Lebanon; if this is not accomplished the Israeli "punishment" would continue, and the Palestinians and Lebanese would suffer the consequences of not bowing to Israel.

Meanwhile, the current Arab trend is paving the way for the implementation of this plan. In the absence of a clear Arab reaction, the ineffectual Arab stand becomes known and thus encourages those parties capable of taking action to carry out their contentious activities however and wherever they choose.

Frankly, the way some Arabs have reacted to this issue—which is in its worst stage—is to feign honesty before the masses. As the West appeases its conscience before Arab governments by issuing ineffectual statements, Arab governments appease their consciences before the people by issuing "checks" and statements. However, none of the Arabs are near the core of the issue, indeed, some of them believe they are the core of the issue.

Clearly, this position will pave the way for the subjugation of Lebanon and will widen the Camp David conspiracy. Once Lebanon is made to bow before Israel, more plots will be hatched to deal with other parties in the same way.

The slogan that the Arab struggle must continue until the last drop of Palestinian and Lebanese blood and the fact that Arabs are content with the liberation through radio broadcasts and fiery speeches about elusive victories are the major crimes currently being committed against not only the Palestinians and the Lebanese but also against the Arab nation as a whole. Is it not enough that Cairo was lost? Who will be to blame if Beirut falls?

CSO: 4304/76

CABINET SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

LD121324 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 12 Jul 81

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Jul (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Minister of Public Health and Acting Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Awadi told pressmen following the cabinet's ordinary meeting today that France has affirmed to Kuwait that its policy toward the Middle East and the Arab countries will continue unchanged under the new socialist French president, Francois Mitterrand, and that this affirmation was conveyed by Mitterrand's special envoy Claude (De Camolana), who visited Kuwait last week within the framework of a Gulf tour.

Al-'Awadi said that the French envoy has affirmed to Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and to his prime minister and heir apparent, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah that President Mitterrand "will continue on the same French political line, which is based on friendship between France and the Arab countries." He also affirmed to them France's attitude toward Arab causes in general and the Palestine question in particular.

Dr al-'Awadi pointed out that the French envoy did not discuss the question of Arab investments in France, though he told the Kuwaiti Government that foreign investments in his country will not be affected by the French Government's decision to nationalize 12 major private insurance companies.

Dr al-'Awadi said that the French presidential envoy also affirmed to Minister of Finance and Planning 'Abd al-Latif Yusuf al-Hamad, during a meeting between them, that "there is protection for foreign capital investments in France."

Dr al-'Awadi also said that the French envoy's talks with Kuwaiti officials covered all the question of participation by the French Communist Party in the socialist French Government led by Pierre Mauroy. The envoy pointed out that this participation "is a guarantee for the continuation of the good socialist medium because the non-inclusion of the French communists would lead them to extremism."

He attributed to the French envoy the statement that "the French Government's decision to take such a step was to reassure the French people and close their ranks for dealing with all problems particularly the workers problems."

The French envoy arrived in Muscat today on the fifth stage of his tour which has to date taken him to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and the UAE.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW VISIT URGED--Kuwait, 21 Jul (GNA)--The newspaper AL-QABAS today reiterates its call on the Lebanese regime to extend its hand to the Soviet Union in order to put Lebanon back on its feet. The paper believes that if Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis visits Moscow, it will shock Washington and the U.S. people and convey the message that continued U.S. support to Israel would force Lebanon to eventually turn to Moscow. The paper expresses the view that such a visit would deal the United States a psychological and political shock similar to that created by the Israeli raids against Beirut's populated areas. Lebanon, the paper adds, need not reach agreement with Moscow at this stage. The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RAY AL-'AMM wonders whether the Arabs can overcome their love/hate relationship with the United States or whether they will continue deceiving themselves and attempt to cover up for this exposed enemy. Referring to the forthcoming Arab defense council meeting, the paper asks: What stand will the Arabs adopt in this meeting, particularly vis-a-vis their continuing iniquitous relations with the United States? [Text] [JN211125 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0820 GMT 21 Jul 81]

CSO: 4304/76

KING HASSAN'S OAU 'CONCESSION'

London WEST AFRICA in English 6 Jul 81 pp 1513-1515

[Text] THE MAIN RESULTS of the eighteenth OAU summit in Nairobi were: a big step taken towards peace in the Western Sahara (perhaps); a small step taken towards peace in Chad (again perhaps); a decision taken to hold the next summit in Tripoli and thus give Colonel Gaddafi a year as OAU chairman; a human and peoples' rights charter adopted and progress made towards a security-council-type body; the usual resolutions on Namibia and South Africa, with this year a strongly anti-American tone; the usual resolutions on the Middle East, this year bitterly attacking the Israeli raid into Iraq but following the last two years in not specifically mentioning the Camp David peace agreement; the impatience of many African leaders over the empty long-winded rhetoric of so much OAU oratory finding expression which may produce some procedural reforms (see Mather's Diary on Page 1515).

King Hassan, of Morocco, made a rare appearance and scored a diplomatic triumph in outmanoeuvring the Polisario and convincing the African leaders of the sincerity of his peace offer; Colonel Gaddafi did not appear but also won victories in escaping condemnation in the Chad resolution and in being given the next summit; President Sadat did not come but, although Egypt was repeatedly abused, the wording of the Middle East resolution again represented an Egyptian triumph (though the Egyptians were the main losers in the battle over Tripoli as next year's site).

The summit will also be remembered because of the sudden decision by President Shahu Shagari not to attend. This was in protest against the way the OAU secretariat had dealt with the Cameroon-Nigeria dispute over the killing of five Nigerian

soldiers. The news of this decision caused great surprise among observers and other delegates. There was much speculation that this could not be the full reason — perhaps the impeachment of the Governor of Kaduna or something else demanded his presence at home, or perhaps there was a health problem? The Nigerian delegation, however, vigorously denied all this, insisting that feelings ran high over the Cameroon incident; that the President had resisted great pressure to react violently; and that the country had been insulted in the way the OAU secretariat had offered no support and had not placed the matter on the agenda.

Professor Ishaya Audu led the delegation and Nigeria played its full part in the meeting. During a public session President Diouf, of Senegal, intervened to propose that an *ad hoc* committee — of Congo, The Gambia and Guinea — be set up to make contact with the two parties, to clarify the issues and to mediate. President Nyerere, who was in the chair at the time, said he presumed the two parties had been consulted about this. He then adjourned for lunch, promising a debate later. In fact, Nigerian sources revealed that there had been no consultation. The Nigerian delegation did not doubt the sincerity of President Diouf, but they were gravely embarrassed by being faced with a *fait accompli*, a committee chosen whose membership they did not altogether approve. Professor Audu asked for time to consult Lagos and, so far as observers could gather, the proposal dropped out of sight.

On Western Sahara, the startling news at the beginning of the ministerial conference was that there had been a reconciliation between King Hassan and Colonel Gaddafi. It was said that both would attend the Nairobi summit, which would make big

news. In the event Colonel Gaddafi did not come, even though he was seeking the next summit. The other rumour was that the King was going to announce a big concession; he had hinted this to President Siaka Stevens when the Sierra Leone leader visited Morocco.

The King arrived late. He was always surrounded by a huge number of hard-faced Moroccan security guards. He made his promised statement in closed session but the details swiftly leaked out. The relevant passage said: "We have decided to envisage a procedure of controlled referendum, of which the procedures would simultaneously respect the objectives of the latest recommendations of the *ad-hoc* committee — the committee of wise men — and the conviction which Morocco has of its legitimate rights." He went on to say that he had received exhortations and requests from the leaders of Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroon, Gabon and Senegal, in Africa, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, in the Middle East, and France, Britain, West Germany, Spain and Italy in Europe.

Observers were swift to point out that he did not say who was going to control the referendum, though his mention of the recommendations of the *ad hoc* committee might indicate that he accepts their plan for an OAU and UN supervision. He also did not mention the *ad hoc* committee's other recommendations for a cease-fire and the return of all troops to barracks. The Moroccan view has been that as she was not an aggressor but was only defending her own territory the idea of a cease-fire was irrelevant.

In the OAU conference it was noted that King Hassan was vigorously applauded by the Libyans. The Algerians did not applaud but President Chadli, in a long speech full of reservations, concluded that the King's statement was a step forward towards peace, security and stability and harmony between the Moroccan and Saharan peoples. He noted that this peace might be near. The Mauritanian President, Colonel Ould Haidalla, criticised Morocco for allegedly being behind an attempted coup in his country last March, which

caused King Hassan to walk dramatically out of the chamber. However, the Mauritanian later expressed appreciation for the King's referendum offer, and the two men were entirely reconciled at a meeting in Saudi Arabia after the conference.

The conference finally resolved to set up an action committee to ensure the implementation of the *ad hoc* committee's recommendations. This will consist of the *ad hoc* committee, or five wise men — Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan and Tanzania — plus Sierra Leone and with Kenya in the chair. This is to meet before the end of August, 1981, "to draw up the modalities and all other details concerning a ceasefire as well as the organisation and the holding of a referendum, with the co-operation of the warring factions". The resolution asks the UN, in collaboration with the OAU, to furnish a peace-keeping force.

The Polisario said that King Hassan's move was just a device for legitimising Morocco's "illegal" occupation of the Western Sahara. Observers noted that calls for the recognition of the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic, which threatened to split the OAU at the Freetown summit, were now quietly forgotten. That was the success of the Moroccan diplomacy. The difficulties of holding a fair Western Sahara referendum — of deciding who should vote, for a start — are formidable.

On Chad, the conference decided, in the words of a spokesman, "to bury the past and look into the future". In fact, the resolution revived the proposal for a OAU peace-keeping force to be sent to the country comprising troops from Benin, Congo and Guinea; a solemn undertaking was required from neighbouring states not to engage in acts of destabilisation or sabotage against Chad; assistance would be given to Chad to rebuild its national army; the chairman of the OAU would visit N'Djamena. There was no criticism of Libya and it was accepted that the departure of Libyan troops was a matter for the President of Chad, who had invited them to come. President Goukhouni Weddei said at a press conference that once the security of the country was assured he would ask the Libyan troops to withdraw. There was no mention in the resolution of the Aouzou Strip. President Goukhouni said there could be no reconciliation between him and Hissen Habre.

The toughest speech against Libya was made by President Nimeiry, of Sudan. He said that more than a year has passed since Libya blatantly interfered in the Chad dispute and sent ground and airborne troops to champion one of the parties. He tricked the OAU by promising President Shagari to attend a mini-summit in Nigeria and did not keep his promise. President Nimeiry added that Libya had not denied its occupation of the northern sector of Chad despite its awareness of the OAU

decision to preserve and maintain the border lines as marked during the colonialist era in Africa. He warned delegates that Libyan expansionist schemes constituted a threat to all independent African states, including Sudan, Niger, Cameroon, Nigeria and the Central African Republic. President Nimeiry drew attention to Libya's sabotage in African states.

Sudan played a leading part in the campaign to prevent Tripoli being the site for the next annual conference. President Limann, of Ghana, raised the matter during a public session by ending his speech with a lively passage which did not name Libya or Colonel Gaddafi but was unambiguous. He said that there were certain basic criteria that had to be satisfied in choosing a host for an OAU summit. The chosen nation must allow the participation of all and the exclusion of none; it must have shown a belief in the non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and in the peaceful settlement of disputes; it must have showed respect for the basic principles of the OAU. This all woke up delegates, who tend to drowse in read set speeches. President Limann went on to say that those who wished to be chosen as the future chairman of the OAU should attend OAU meetings and participate in OAU affairs. The organisation also required as chairman someone who enjoyed international acceptability and respect.

Egypt was strongly and openly opposed. Nigeria, as was noted last week, thought a negative attitude was wrong and the opportunity should be taken to obtain definite guarantees on the admission of everyone and the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad. Several nations, including Sierra Leone, thought the honour might reform Colonel Gaddafi. In the end there was no vote; as is OAU custom, once it became apparent that a majority was in favour of accepting the Tripoli offer, the matter was settled by acclamation. The fact that no other country appeared willing to take over must have had an influence.

The debate on Namibia was notable for its strong anti-American tone. Mr. Sam Nujoma, the President of SWAPO, set the tone in a long speech during the first open session of the conference. He spoke of an "emerging unholy alliance between Washington and Pretoria" and claimed that "the new administration has embraced a terrorist state". He quoted extensively from leaked documents from Mr. Chester Crocker, the new Assistant Secretary of

State for Africa. In an earlier press conference he claimed that there was now no prospect of a negotiated settlement with South Africa; SWAPO would increase its war effort and he appealed for all the international help that could be given, including increased pressure and sanctions against Pretoria.

Every speaker condemned the US, and the final resolution "rejects the latest sinister schemes by certain members of the Western Contact group, in particular the US, aimed at forcing the international community to abandon Security Council resolution 435 endorsing the UN plan for the independence of Namibia, and depriving the oppressed Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the struggle for national liberation . . . (and) denounces the emergence of the unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington, characterised by baseless hostility against Angola and their collusion to intensify acts of destabilisation in the country as well as to misrepresent the nature of the colonial conflict in Namibia as one of global strategic consideration . . ." Western vetoes in the Security Council were also condemned.

The Middle East occupied days of attention of the ministerial conference. The West African ministers — and indeed, almost all the sub-Saharan ministers — were bored almost out of their minds as the North African states endlessly disputed tiny points about the wording. President Bongo, of Gabon, brought this out in the open when he intervened after a public session speech by the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Dr. Boutros Ghali. As always, the Arab states had walked out when Egypt spoke. President Bongo thought this was against the spirit of the OAU and Africa; they should be tolerant of each other. In any event, all this talk about the rights of the Palestinians, he said, was really a matter for the Arab League, not the OAU.

In the end, the Egyptians won a diplomatic victory, thanks partly to an intervention by Professor Audu, of Nigeria, urging compromise. The final resolution condemned Israel strongly, particularly for its raid into Iraq; America was attacked again; the rights of the people of Palestine were re-emphasised; and no mention was made of the Camp David peace agreement. This was the point, so far as Egypt was concerned. The anti-Egypt states were prepared to admit that a sovereign state

had the right to conclude a peace treaty if it wished; they claimed that Camp David was the business of the OAU and other international bodies because it compromised the rights of the Palestinians. The point was much discussed.

OAU attempts to mediate in the Horn of Africa came to nothing. A committee's report, chaired by Nigeria, ruled that Ogaden was part of Ethiopia (it did not rule on Eritrea); this was indignantly rejected by President Siad Barre of Somalia (who was guarded by the most security men of all heads of state, incidentally). The good offices committee called for strict adherence to the charter of the OAU as it pertains to the territorial integrity of states and respect for boundaries inherited from colonial powers. Somalia was reluctant to accept this. President Siad Barre did say, however, that Somalia had no territorial ambitions or claims on Kenya.

Nigeria's proposal for an OAU boundaries commission was referred to the next meeting of the Ministerial Council. Other committees are looking into the OAU Defence Force plan and the proposal for a Security-Council-type body. It appears that the heads of state did not leave themselves time to give proper consideration to the charter for human and peoples' rights.

Dr. Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, summed it up well as a "summit of transitional solutions". As in all OAU meetings, the most valuable work was probably done not in public or closed sessions but in private meetings and informal chats in hotel rooms or over lunch and dinner. The most far-reaching decision might turn out to be that building up Colonel Gaddafi into a world figure as chairman of the OAU for 1982.

CSO: 4500/22

BRIEFS

COMMUNIST PAPER BAN LIFTED—Rabat—On Tuesday, 14 July, the Moroccan authorities once again authorized publication of the newspaper AL-BAYAN, organ of the Party of Progress and Socialism (Communist Party), while the socialist newspapers (the daily AL-MUHARRIR and the weekly LA LIBERATION) are still banned. All the communist and socialist opposition newspapers had been banned since Saturday, 20 June, the day of the general strike and the Casablanca riots. In an editorial the communist daily says: "It is the second time in less than 6 months that our newspaper has been arbitrarily banned from publication, in both cases for a period of over 3 weeks. But as far as we are concerned things are clear: AL-BAYAN just like its counterparts of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces—AL-MUHARRIR and LA LIBERATION—was suspended primarily because it is a defender of the interests of the popular masses and workers of this country. To put it precisely, there was no desire for freedom of the press and information in connection with and after the events of 20 June 1981 in Casablanca and elsewhere, because it was a case of presenting and explaining them in a certain way which only the media under orders adopted." The editorial asserts that the newspaper AL-BAYAN for its part would have blamed the government alone for the events of 20 June. On Monday the prime minister received a delegation of the National Trade Union of the Moroccan Press, which came to ask him to restore freedom of publication for all the communist and socialist press. The prime minister is alleged to have replied to the trade union demand simply that he was personally in favor of freedom of the press and that he would do all he could to restore it. [Text] [FM221044 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Jul 81 p 4]

PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR GENERAL APPOINTMENT—On 17 July 1981, His Majesty the King received Col 'Abd-al-Haqq al-Qadiri and presented him with the decree appointing him to be the new director general of Public Security. [Excerpt] [Rabat AL-'ALAM in Arabic 18 Jul 81 p 1]

CSO: 4504/39

OMAN

BRIEFS

OIL SALES DECREASE DENIED--Muscat, 16 Jul (GNA)--It was announced here today that the Sultanate of Oman's oil is maintaining its declared price despite the reports of a world oil glut. A responsible source in the Omani Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals categorically denied reports circulated by some papers to the effect that there has been a decrease in Oman's oil sales and that it differs with its clients on oil prices. In a statement here today, the source dismissed these reports as unfounded and untrue and as mere press speculation. The source also denied that Oman had informed the OAPEC of its desire to join it. Press reports had said the Sultanate of Oman will apply for membership in the OAPEC during the meeting to be held in Abu Dhabi next December. [Text] [JN161048 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1015 GMT 16 Jul 81]

CSO: 4304/77

SYRIA

INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 18 Jun 81 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Serious Measures and Concrete Results Realized by the Government's Steps; Port Organization and Increase of Customs Revenues Realize 1.3 Billion Pounds Increase in National Revenue; 50 Percent of Back Taxes Collected"]

[Text] The government's measures and steps are continuing to strengthen our national economy so as to implement the resolutions of the Seventh Regional Party Congress and the principal directions that it laid down to achieve an integrated program for building the interior of the country. The program would be implemented by the government.

AL-THAWRAH has learned that concrete results have been achieved in the area of activity through careful follow-up and problem solving on the field of some of the aspects of the economic process in the various areas of industrial and agricultural production.

In the area of industrial activity production increased in 1980 by 34 percent; and in agricultural activity there was a 21 percent increase in production over 1979.

AL-THAWRAH has learned that the government's guidance for the industrial sector will focus on putting existing projects into ideal operating conditions; on considering the economic feasibility of any new project before a decision to establish it is made; and on completing projects that are in the process of being implemented.

The government's principal guidance for the area of agriculture consists of drawing up practical plans and making the figures that would be included in those plans implementable. There will be an emphasis on completing land reclamation [projects] and on establishing irrigation projects in a manner that would ensure increasing local production in this sector.

There will be a fundamental emphasis during this stage on the government's effort to provide housing for the citizen and to ensure better delivery of health services. In this context the Ministry of Housing will build 128,000

apartments which will be distributed throughout the governorates of the country. This is in addition to what other related organizations and housing cooperative societies will build. That figure will be about 300,000 apartments.

In this regard the government has directed the municipalities to purchase land that can yield to housing expansion. On the other hand the cement production of our plants and the fact that the Tartus Cement plant will begin production during the next few months will constitute a significant factor in providing the necessary materials for the building and construction sector. This will actually contribute to bringing the cement crisis to an end.

In the national revenue area the figures that were realized have been encouraging and positive. The government was able to collect 50 percent of the back taxes, and this brought about an increase in revenues on the one hand, and, [on the other hand], took a large amount of currency out of circulation. This had a positive effect on the government's measures to improve the value of Syrian currency.

AL-THAWRAH has learned that the Syrian pound has gained considerably in comparison with the dollar as a result of the numerous measures that are being followed in the area of foreign trade, in the policy on foreign currencies, in the area of production and in the complementary steps that were included in recent economic decisions. This has happened despite the recent rise in the price of the dollar, compared with the remaining currencies such as the French franc, the Deutschmark and the pound sterling.

AL-THAWRAH has learned that during last month only our dollar purchases had amounted to 70 million dollars. It is expected that this rate of purchase will increase with the coming of summer as Syrian citizens begin returning from abroad. This was at a time, before the introduction of the parallel market, when the state treasury was not benefiting from these purchases. In addition to this, we will save about 100 million dollars by prohibiting the importation of tobacco, even though official tobacco imports are limited to 10 million dollars. This sum is much less than the real sum [which is spent to import tobacco]. We will also realize a savings of 20 million pounds because of the ban on importing flowers.

The government's measures to regulate work in ports also realized savings of 500 million Syrian pounds last year. At the same time revenues realized by customs amounted to 800 million pounds. In addition to their significance to the treasury, these figures provide a positive indication of the effectiveness of the work; of the effort that is being made; of the commitment to implement the plans laid down by the government; and of the careful follow-up on the proper progress of implementation.

TARTUS PORT DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 18 Jun 81 pp 1, 11

[Article: "350 Million Pounds To Complete Installations of Port of Tartus"]

[Text] To complete the process of modernizing the installations and the equipment of the Port of Tartus, the sum of 350 million pounds has been earmarked for projects in the port that are in the process of being carried out and assigned.

Projects to complete the docks in the port, piers B and C, are expected to be completed next year at a cost of 60 million pounds. A considerable portion of the work on those piers has already been completed. In case they are put to use, these docks will be able to receive ships of various capacities ranging to 40,000 tons.

Work on the container warehouse for long term storage, which has an area of 17,000 square meters, and on two long term goods warehouses, with an area of 12,000 square meters, is proceeding satisfactorily. These warehouses will be completed by the end of next year at a cost of 30 million pounds.

Six other warehouses are supposed to be implemented in the course of the fifth 5-Year plan.

The director of the Center for Major Projects in Tartus affirmed that 300 meters and an 11 meter draft have been added to the al-Kibrit pier for unloading sulphur at a cost of approximately 25 million Syrian pounds.

Additions have also been made to the al-Mazlaqan project of the Public Company for Implementing Industrial Projects at a cost of 65 million [pounds]. So far the company has not yet begun the project. Thanks would be in order, but the company is to assume possession of the work sites and begin work on this vital and significant project promptly since its maintenance, repair and other services to floating vessels are invaluable. The director of major projects added and affirmed that 65 percent of the Customs Control building had been completed; 30 percent of the fire station; 40 percent of the investment building; and 17 percent of the

agricultural quarantine. He said these buildings will be completed within the coming year at a cost of 14 million [pounds].

He mentioned that the guidance building and the eastern entrance to the port as well as a few other projects were under consideration and that studies of these projects would be ready in the next few months in preparation for having them assigned and implemented.

He affirmed that the concrete and asphalt areas which are being carried out now at the port have an area of 800,000 square meters and cost 120 million Syrian pounds.

8592

CSO: 4306/61

U.S. ARMS SALES TO ISRAEL VIEWED

CF200759 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 17 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Pickpocketing American Style"]

[Text] Washington leaked a report yesterday saying that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will decide within 2 days on the delivery of four F-14 aircraft to Israel. They were supposed to be delivered last month, but delivery was suspended after the raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor "in which aircraft of the same model were used."

The same "leaked" report adds that there are many signs that indicate Reagan will approve the delivery of these aircraft to Israel. This will be in addition to this month's consignment of six planes of the same model.

We do not know if Reagan will actually approve the delivery. What is certain for all Arabs is that all the arms Israel uses in its aggression against their land, lives and properties are made in the United States. It is also certain that Israel currently possesses--apart from the 4 or 10 aircraft--more than enough planes to continue aggression and to launch barbaric raids against southern Lebanon. Israel launched its criminal raid against Iraq's reactor without these new aircraft. It is also certain that Israel is threatening to repeat the same crime against other Arab countries, as Begin himself said before and after the election.

The Arabs also know that before it ships any arms to its "friends," the United States stipulates that they should be used only for defensive purposes. However, experience has taught them that this condition is not applicable to Israel. All arms the United States has supplied and is supplying to Israel will not be used except for offensive purposes and for killing, aggression, usurpation of lands and suppression of the people in the occupied Arab territories. Despite this, U.S. arm supplies continue ceaselessly.

The matter--from an Arab viewpoint--is not the delivery of 10 aircraft to Israel or the postponement of this delivery. Rather, it is the overall U.S. stand that has become impossible to defend, particularly after the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor. This stand has become more and more evident with the pretended uproar on the delivery of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. They are definitely defensive arms without any bombs or weapons and only warning systems.

Whether or not Reagan agrees, the situation will remain the same. The only difference is that if Reagan decides to deliver the 10 aircraft to Israel, the only explanation is that he will not care even for the pretense of blaming Israel and that Arab reaction has become too meager to even be included in the U.S. administration's reckonings.

CSO: 4304/77

U.S. RESPONSE TO ISRAELI RAIDS RIDICULED

GF211500 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 19 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "When the United States Reproves"]

[Text] It is reported that the United States has denounced the savage Israeli aggression against Lebanon and that President Reagan instructed his special envoy Philip Habib to go immediately to Tel Aviv to convey the president's personal reproof because the Israelis strongly embarrassed the president by carrying out their raids on inhabited areas in the center of the Lebanese capital.

Following this, it should thus be incumbent on the Arabs to praise the U.S. denunciation and send thank you cables to President Reagan to express their gratitude and optimism that this denunciation could be the start of a specific change in the stand of the United States, which has always been aligned with its foster child, Israel.

Or at least that is what the president's adviser on the Middle East could anticipate by virtue of his long experience in the region. Such expectations comprise a humiliation that is capable of provoking a feeling of dignity in the Arabs, who are supposed to lack not only intelligence but also the understanding that one, once bitten, is twice forewarned. What, then, if we have been forewarned more than a thousand times each day since 15 May 1948?

How does the United States expect us to believe that its denunciation of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon this time is different from the many scores of denunciation statements made earlier and the last of which was made on the occasion of the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor? This is no more than a quarrel between lovers who will soon dissipate such feelings amid the warmth of kisses and embraces. The blame does not even develop into a stand, not even in the security council where such a stand would mean nothing but ink on paper that neither does any good nor prevents a massacre from taking place.

No one in the Arab area or in the entire world imagines that Israel could continue its transgression and complete disregard for international law while obscenely spitting on the international community if it had not secured the full support of the United States. Events confirm this, and thus any denunciation by the United States is nothing but pretense. If the United States were truly angry

with Israel for the embarrassment it caused, it could choose any of thousands of alternatives in order to deter the aggressor. Had the United States been displeased, it could, at least, stop its military aid to Israel, not to mention economic and technical aid. But rather than doing that, the United States will do the opposite.

The U.S. "denunciation" cannot hide the fact that the savage Israeli aggression took place under the umbrella of the U.S. envoy who, as it was said, had come with a plan for a settlement. The only interpretation of the aggression and the U.S. reproof is that it acts as the heavy artillery fired in order to pave the way for a major attack. Or more accurately, it is overt terrorism against the Palestinians and non-Palestinians in order to impose the U.S.-Israeli settlement, a thing which will never happen.

CSO: 4304/77

DUBAI OPPOSED TO SEAGRAM-CONOCO MERGER

GF201740 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 20 Jul 81 p 1

[By staff reporter]

[Excerpts] The Dubai Government has warned the American oil company Conoco that its local interests could be in jeopardy if a merger with Canadian company Seagram goes ahead.

The government is concerned that the cause of Arab unity could be harmed because of strong Seagram links with Zionism.

Dubai Petroleum Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Conoco, is the operator of Dubai's offshore oil-producing fields. DPC also owns 30 percent of the concession area.

The letter from the director of the department of his highness the ruler's affairs and petroleum affairs which was sent to DPC stated:

"I refer to reports that Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc. is attempting to purchase a substantial number of shares of Conoco Inc., and wish to inform you that it would be looked upon with extreme disfavor if a Seagram-affiliated company were to hold interests under an agreement to explore for and produce petroleum in Dubai.

"A subsidiary company of the Seagram's group held interests here in the past, causing a great deal of difficulty for the government of Dubai. These interests are now terminated. We do not wish to see Conoco Inc. in a position embarrassing to the Dubai Government.

"Accordingly we would ask you to be aware of the fact and to so inform the management of Conoco Inc. that the 1961 concession agreement, as amended, under which your company operates could be in grave jeopardy if Seagram interests gain substantial control of Conoco Inc."

The Seagram subsidiary referred to was also involved in an oil concession. In 1980 Dubai Petroleum Company had revenues of 1.2 billion dollars, including sales to the Dubai Government and Conoco's downstream affiliates, and total revenues for 1981 are estimated at 1.5 billion dollars.

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